

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 400

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7. 1736.

N^o 400.

Believe every Body will readily allow, that there was an absolute Necessity for putting some Restraint upon the immoderate drinking of spirituous Liquors; it was become an Evil of such a Magnitude, and threatened such fatal Calamities to the Publick, that it has been



and universally complain'd of; it run like a Con- amongst the meaner People, and perhaps too many of them, as a Plague or a Famine would have done. Every Day produced many melan- choly Instances of the terrible Effects of this pernicious Practice; the miserable Wretches who devoted themselves to it, frequently dropped down dead with Glasse at their Lips, and have been carried from Gin Shop to their Graves.

Nor was this dreadful Mischief confin'd to this alone; it extended itself all over the Kingdom; it was not the remotest Town or Village free from the Husbandman, the Manufacturer, the Hand- yman, the Labourer, all those upon whose Strength and Industry their own Livelihood and the Wealth and Business of the Nation depend, were in- volved with this Vice; even the Women, throwing all regard to Decency and the Modesty of their Dress, grew as dissolute and debauched as the Men; they gave these destructive Liquors to Children at the Breast, and administered Poyson to them instead of Nourishment; Multitudes were murdered by these terrible Potions in their earliest Infancy, few ar- roved to Years of Maturity, and even those who had Strength and Vigour of Constitution, to withstand for time the fierce Attacks of this deadly and in- curable Foe, were so broke and enervated, so impair'd their Health, and enfeebled with Diseases that they were only fit for an Hospital or a Lazar House.

And not only the Health and Lives, but the Estates of the People were utterly destroyed, by the constant Use of distilled Liquors: When the Blood is inflamed, and the Brain intoxicated, by so subtle and penetrating a Spirit, they were capable of per- petrating any Mischief; to this Cause is to be im- puted the frequent Robberies and Murders, which have been committed in the publick Streets of this City; a thing never heard of, before those baleful Positions became so predominant and universal. Those that indulged themselves in these Excesses, would follow the beaten Path, but struck out into Roads of Wickedness; they did not proceed slowly and go on Step by Step, from one Crime to another, but engaged at first in the most desperate Attempts, and plunged into the Depth of Villainy in a moment.

In Places where these Liquors were sold, be- come by these Means not only the Receptacles, but the Nurseries of Thieves and Murderers; here were initiated in the Mysteries of Villainy, they were in Confederacies, and laid the Scheme of their Enterprizes; the intoxicating Draughts they drank, gave an unusual fierceness and wildness to their Spirits, and made them add Cruelty to Rapine; seldom committed a Robbery, but it was attend- ed with some shocking Circumstances of Barbarity; those that escaped with Life out of their Hands, were wounded or maimed to such a Degree, as fre- quently brought Illnesses and Disorders upon them, which they were never able to recover.

As many who were under the Influence of malignant Spirits, were pushed on to perpetrate the most horrid Crimes, so there were none who had acquired a Habit of drinking them, but were ren- dered miserable to themselves, and a burthen to the Nation; if they kept themselves clear of Offences of their Nature; they became incapable of Labour, to earn an honest Livelihood by their Industry, and were reduced to the way and manner of Life, which Providence had placed them in; themselves and Families perished and reduced to the most unhappy State of Wretchedness and Want by these Means; the Streets and Highways were thronged with Vagabonds and Beggars; the Countries all over England com- ing of the great Increase of their Poor; the Charge of maintaining them in some Places amounted to a

very heavy and grievous Tax, and more than the In- habitants were well able to pay, while at the same time, the Price of Wages was so much advanced, and the Scarcity of Servants and Labourers so great, that there wanted Hands to manure the Land, and to carry on the necessary Business of a Farm.

UNDER such calamitous Circumstances as the Nation was in, occasioned by the general Prevalence of so great and insupportable an Evil, was it not high time for the Legislature to apply some Remedy proportionable to the Nature of a Distemper, which was attended with such dismal Consequences? The united Voice of the whole Kingdom called upon their Re- presentatives, for a speedy and effectual Redress; every Body in some measure and in some relation or other of Life, was affected by the Mischief and Disorders occasioned by the excessive Use of distilled spirituous Liquors, and therefore every Body was justly alarmed with the great Progress which they daily made. Lenative or palliating Medicines had, by Experience, been found not sufficient for the Pur- pose, what then could the Legislature do less than go to the very Bottom of the Disease and root it out at once?

HOWEVER, the present Law, for putting a Stop to this Evil, severe and rigid as it has been repeated to be, is very far from taking away the Use of all spirituous Liquors; it endeavours to make the Access to them more difficult by the ordinary People, as there was certainly the greatest Reason in the World for doing so; but it can never be said with any Colour of Justice, that such a necessary Restraint amounts to a total Prohibition; while People are left at Liberty to purchase so small a Quantity as two Gallons, upon the same Terms as before, who is de- barred the Use of these Liquors, by any thing con- tained in this Law? And what has this Law prevent- ed, but Debauchery and Drunkenness, to the greatest Excess, and in the most publick and scandalous Man- ner that was ever suffer'd in any civilized Nation before.

NOR indeed can I see what Injury or Injustice has been done by this Act to the Retailers of these spiri- tuous Liquors, notwithstanding all the Clamours that have been raised upon this Account; many trite and popular Arguments may be brought, to shew the Hardships of a Law which deprives so many People of a Business, upon which the Maintenance of them- selves and Families wholly depends; and it is an easy Matter to raise the Passions, and warm the Resent- ments of the greater Part of Mankind, by talking in the Style of the Craftsman, of the infinite Numbers of People that must be ruined by it; but to any Body that considers this Matter with ever so little Attention, it will appear in quite a different Light, and all these Circumstances of Cruelty, which have been artfully and industriously raised to create an Abhor- rence to this Law, or rather to the Makers of it, will vanish, and be found to be without any Colour or Foundation.

FOR to come close to the Point, who are these Retailers, or as the Craftsman calls them, these Inno- cent, Industrious Families, that are to be ruined by this Scheme? Why generally a Set of idle, worthless People, who being too Lazy to work or follow the Employment which they were brought up to, took to this Method of Livelihood, by which they might maintain themselves without Labour or Industry, and live upon the Spoils of the Poor; who before this Act was made, had either no Right by Law to follow this Trade, or if they had, who exercised it contrary to Law; who either in setting themselves up in this Way of Dealing, or else in the Manner of carrying it on, committed a Crime, and acted in open Defiance of the Laws of their Country.

FOR it appears by the Report of the Justices of Peace at Hick's Hall, that there were within the Limits of Westminster, Holbourn, and the Tower, and Finsbury Division, exclusive of London and Westminster, Two thousand One hundred and Five unlicensed Retailers of spirituous Liquors; tho' those Gentlemen express their Apprehensions that even this Account, as great as it may seem, fell very short of the true Number. Near half of those employ'd to make this Inquiry, being Retailers of these Liquors themselves, and consequently very justly to be suspected of not making so diligent a Search into this Matter, as Per-

sons less concerned in Interest would, as it is reason- able to believe, have done. Neither were there taken into this Account, the Garrets, Cellars, back Rooms, and Places where these Liquors were pri- vately sold; for not being publicly exposed to View, they escaped the Notice of their Officers; and I be- lieve if such an Inquiry had been extended all over England, it would be found, that not one in ten of these Retailers of spirituous Liquors, ever troubled themselves about a Licence.

NOW with what Colour or Grounds can such Sort of Traders pretend, that the late Act deprives them of a Livelihood? Was not their getting a Livelihood in such a Manner, expressly contrary to Law? Might not a Smugler, with as good a Face, complain of the Hardships of a Law for the preventing of running of Goods? And might it not be said, with the same Justice with respect to these latter, as to the former, that Multitudes of innocent, industrious Families, would be ruined by it?

SO long ago as the Reign of Edward the Sixth, an Act was made, that no Man should keep an Ale- house without being licensed either in Sessions, or by two Justices of Peace, under the Penalty of a Fine of Twenty Shillings, which was a great Sum in those Days.

BY another Statute made in the Third Year of Charles the First, this Forfeiture of Twenty Shillings was given to the Use of the Poor, and was to be levied by Distress, by Warrant of the Justice of Peace before whom the Offence was proved, and in De- fault of Distress, the Justice was to deliver the Offender to the Constable to be whipp'd.

AND by another Act in the Thirteenth Year of the late King William, all Persons are prohibited to sell Brandy, or other distilled Liquors, by Retail, to be drank in their Houses, without a Licence, in the same Manner as common Alehouse Keepers are licensed; and the Offender is made subject to the same Rules, Penalties and Forfeitures, as those who sell Ale without a Licence.

THUS the Law stood before the late Act, with Regard to those who retailed those Liquors without a Licence; now let us see, whether those who had a Licence, and permitted the common Tippling of them in their Houses, as it is notorious all these Re- tailers did, were not equally Offenders against the Laws; and consequently, whether they have any Reason to complain of being restrained from carrying on a Trade, which they exercised in such a Manner, as to make it a publick Nuisance.

BY an Act made in the First Year of James the First, after the Preamble, which recites, that the true Use of publick Houses, is for the Relief of Travellers, and the Supply of such People, as are not able to buy their Provisions in greater Quantities, and not meant for Entertainment and Harbours of lewd and idle People, to spend their Time and their Money: It enacts, that no Person keeping a publick House, shall permit any Townsman to sit Tippling in his House, except Labourers and Handicraftsmen, who take their Diet there, and they only upon the usual working Days, and for one Hour at dinner Time, upon the Penalty of Ten Shillings: And by another Statute in the same Reign, as a further Punishment, the Offender was disabled from keeping an Alehouse for Three Years afterwards; and by this Statute likewise, all Persons where-ever their Habitations are, as well as Townsmen, are prohibited from sitting Tippling.

AND such Offenders as suffer Tippling in their Houses, contrary to this Statute, may be bound in a Recognizance to keep good Order, or may be com- mitted as Alehouse-keepers without Licence, or indicted at Sessions.

AND by Law, no Person ought to be licensed, who hath not a convenient Lodging for a Tra- veller.

IF it be objected, that as there were so many good and wholesome Laws in being before, against the Evils complained of, there was no Occasion for a new one, since the Magistrates, by a due and faithful Discharge of their Duty, might have suppressed these unlicensed Traders, and kept the others within their proper Bounds. I shall answer in the Words of the Report of the Gentlemen in the Commission of the Peace, which I have taken Notice of above, that while the Expence of every Conviction lies on the Ma- gistrate,

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gistrate, which is, and has been on these Occasions very great, besides his Trouble and loss of Time, it is not to be expected, that the Magistrate should risk his own Fortune on these Occasions, especially when it is consider'd, that where the Party stands out three Convictions, the same when drawn and copied, amounts to above a Hundred Sheets of Paper.

AND indeed in many other Respects, the Distemper was grown too violent, and too general, to fall within the common Methods of Cure.

In last Thursday's Gazetteer, P. 1. col. 2. l. 29. instead of for otherwise, read far otherwise. col. 3. l. 32. for Rioters, v. riotous. l. 33. after unlawful Meetings, add to such Meetings.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France.

It brings Letters from Pisa with Advice, that on the 24th ult. the Duke de Montemar had ordered all the Officers to be ready for embarking the first Opportunity with all the Troops, upon the Arrival of the King of Spain's Orders.

They write from Madrid, that Don Joseph Parrinho, his Majesty's Secretary of State, recovers to fast, that he has begun to sign Dispatches; that the Count de Montijo, continues still at St. Ildephonso, and that the Marquis de la Mina, who is nominated Ambassador for France, has not yet received Orders for his Departure.

The Author of the Paris a la Main says, that according to his last Advices from Barcelona, there were 20,000 Foot, and the same Number of Horse in that Neighbourhood, ready for Embarkation on the first Orders.

They write from Worcester, that Yesterday se'nnight Velters Cornwall, Esq; arrived there on his Journey home from Westwood, the Seat of Sir Herbert Packington, and was conducted to the Mayor's by Mr. Taylor the Town Clerk, where he was elegantly entertain'd, desired to accept the Freedom of that City, and to nominate Ten others of the County of Hereford, to be elected and sworn in on the first Opportunity.

Last Week died at Painwick, the Rev. Mr. Downs, Minister of that Parish, and one of the Prebends of Worcester, above 80 Years of Age.

Monday last the Hon. Charles Selwyn, Esq; was sworn in at Gloucester, Mayor of that City: And Mr. Benjamin Saunders, and Mr. James Herbert, Sheriffs for the Year ensuing.

Thursday last one Heck, a Butcher at Farnham, was committed to Reading Gaol by the Mayor of Newberry and Justice Kent, for stealing a Mare, which was actually found in his Custody, together with the same Saddle she had on when stolen.

Mr. Matthias Dagnal, Sen. an eminent Bookseller and Stationer at Aylesbury, died there lately in the 79th Year of his Age.

Last Week a Woman at Stratford upon Avon, being intoxicated with Liquor, hang'd herself, but was cut down before she was quite dead. Another Woman there cut her Throat, and died on the Spot. And about 5 Weeks ago, 3 Women were drown'd all together in a Marlpit near that Place.

Last Monday se'nnight Mr. Alderman Symons and Mr. Thomas Heath, were put in Nomination for Mayor of Exeter for the Year ensuing. The Poll ended at 11 at Night, when it appeared Mr. Symons had a Majority of Seven: But a Scrutiny being demanded, the same came on last Thursday, and was not ended till next Day. There were 6 Scrutineers on each Side, besides Council: And Mr. Serjeant Belfield, the Recorder, was President.

Yesterday began the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, at Westminster Hall, when Sir John Gosfon, Kt. Chairman of the said Sessions, gave a learned and excellent Charge to the Grand Jury, for which he received the Thanks of the Court.

At the said Sessions, Col. Legg, the Honourable Thomas Byng, and John David Barbut, Esqrs; took the Oaths to qualify themselves for their respective Employments under the Government.

Mr. William Shackery, was appointed Deputy Cryer of the said Court under Mr. Bolton, in the room of Mr. Barber, deceased.

This Day the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, meets at Westminster Hall.

Yesterday in the Evening, their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Richmond, set out for his Seat at Greenwich, and this Morning their Graces embark on board the Mary Yacht for Holland, in order to pay a Visit to the Lady Cadogan (her

Grace's Mother) who we hear is in an ill State of Health.

This Day the King's Plate of 100 Guineas, will be run for at Newmarket by 6 Year old Horses, the best of 3 Heats, the 12 Miles Course, carrying 12 Stone.

Yesterday, as also the Day before, the Lords and others Commissioners for the Affairs of Chelsea College, sat at the Hospital Chamber at Whitehall, and admitted near 200 superannuated Invalids into the Pension of Chelsea College.

On Tuesday Night last a Pensioner of Chelsea College, hang'd himself on a Stump of a Tree near Bloody Bridge, in the King's Road; and this Day the Coroner's Inquest sits on the Body.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 151 1-half. India 181 1-half. South Sea 100 5-8ths. Old Annuity 114 to 1-4th. New Ditto 111 1-half. Three per Cent. 105 to 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 117 3-4ths to 118. Royal Assurance 111 1-half. London Assurance 15. African 16. India Bonds 61. 13 s. to 14 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 61. 8 s. to 9 s. Prem. South Sea ditto no Price. New Bank Circulation 11. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties 3 1-half to 5 1-half Prem. English Copper 21. 8 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 3-4ths per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 1-half to 5-8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 117.

East India House, Sept. 24, 1736.

THE Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies, do hereby give Notice, pursuant to a Resolution of a General Court of the said Company, held this Day, that they will on the 31st of March next, pay the Principal and Interest due on all their Bonds which carry more than Three per Cent. per Annum Interest; and that from and after that Time, all Interest thereon shall cease; but that the present Proprietors of such Bonds are hereby allowed to the First Day of November next, inclusive, to bring the same to the Accountant of the said Company, at their House in Leadenhall-street (if they think fit) to be marked, in order to be exchanged for new Bonds carrying Interest after the Rate of Three Pounds per Cent. per Annum, from the said 31st of March next, payable at six Months Notice from the Company, or the respective Proprietors of such exchanged Bonds: And they do hereby further give Notice, that all the Interest which will become due on the present Three and a Half per Cent. Bonds, to the said 31st of March next, will be paid by the Company at the Time of bringing such Bonds to be marked, in order to be exchanged for new Bonds, and that such new Bonds will be accepted in Payment for Goods bought at the Company's Sales, when six Months Interest is due thereon.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament for building a Bridge cross the River Thames, from the New Palace Yard in the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of Surry, having appointed the Payments to be made into the Bank of England by the Contributors to the said Lottery, and given Notice thereof in the London Gazette, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act: And it having since been represented to the said Managers and Directors, that it will be more convenient to have the Times of Payment enlarged, the said Managers and Directors do therefore give Notice, that they have enlarged the Times of Payment in Manner following; that is to say, twenty Shillings on each Ticket to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, for which Purpose, Books are now open at the Bank, and will be continued so to the 14th Day of October next; forty Shillings more to be paid on each Ticket on or before the 30th Day of November following, and the remaining forty Shillings on or before the 29th Day of January next.

Custom-house, London, 24 Sept. 1736.

To be SOLD,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday and Thursday the 6th and 7th Days of October, 1736, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Days, will be put up to Sale, in the Long Room at the Custom-house, London, several Parcels of Babee and Green Tea, Raw and Roasted Coffee, Brandy, Rum, Geneva, French Wine, Rice and 62 Casks of Refined Wine, two Bolts of Canvas, and some empty Sacks.

To be seen and tasted at the King's Ware-house on Monday the 4th, Tuesday the 5th, and on Wednesday Morning before the Sale.

Catalogues to be had at the King's Ware-house.

Just Published,

A COLLECTION of several TRACTS of the Right Hon. EDWARD Earl of CHANDOS, Author of the History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in ENGLAND, begun in the Year 1641, viz.

I. A Discourse by way of Vindication of himself from the Charge of High Treason, brought against him by the House of Commons.

II. Reflections upon several Christian Duties, Divine and Moral, by way of Essays. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Of Life. 3. Of Reflections upon Happiness, which we may enjoy in and from ourselves. 4. Of impudent Delight in Wickedness. 5. Of Drunkenness. 6. Of Envy. 7. Of Pride. 8. Of Anger. 9. Of Patience in Adversity. 10. Of Contempt of Death, and the best Providing for it. 11. Of Friendship. 12. Of Counsel and Conversation. 13. Of Promises. 14. Of Liberty. 15. Of Industry. 16. Of Sickness. 17. Of Repentance. 18. Of Conscience. 19. Of an Active and Contemplative Life; and when and why the one ought to be preferred to the other. 20. Of War. 21. Of Peace. 22. Of Sacrilege.

III. A Discourse of the Reverence due to Antiquity.

IV. A Discourse against the Multiplying Controversies, insisting upon Particulars not necessary to the Point in Debate.

V. A Dialogue concerning the Want of Respect due to Age.

VI. A Dialogue concerning Education, &c.

VII. Contemplations and Reflections upon the Psalm of David. With Devotions applicable to the Troubles of the Times.

N. B. None of these Pieces were ever printed before, the Original Manuscripts in his Lordship's Hand-writing be may be seen at T. Woodward's.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street; and J. Peete at Little Head in Amen Corner.

Where may also be had,

A. de la MOTTAIE's TRAVELS through Europe, Asia, and into Part of Africa: Containing a great Variety of geographical, Topographical, and Political Observations on the Parts of the World; especially on Italy, England, France, Greece, Crim and Noghaian Tartaries, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, Denmark, and Holstein; on their Productions, Trades, Manufactures, Cities, Colonies, and on what is most curious in Nature, Art, and Antiquities in the Countries; and on the Genius, Manners, and Customs of the Inhabitants; with an historical Account of the most considerable Events, which happened during the Space of Twenty-five Years spent in those Travels; such as a Revolution in the Ottoman Empire, by which the Sultan was deposed; the engaging of the Russian and Turkish Armies on the Pruth; the late King of Sweden's Flight from Pultowa to Bender; his Death, and the Princess Ulrike's Accession to the Throne; her generous Resignation of her Consort the present King; and in fine, all the other actions of the Senate and the States of Sweden, till the Peace with Russia. Illustrated with Fifty proper Cuts, representing a great many rare and valuable Pieces of Curiosity, ancient and modern, as Pontifical and Patriarchal Calendars, Eastern and Northern Dresses, most precious Vessels, Altars, Sacrifices, Medals, &c. Plans of Towns, Camps, Castles, and Mines; new and accurate Maps of the Mediterranean, Black, Caspian, and Baltic Seas, with the Countries adjacent. Revised by the Author, with the Addition of new Cuts. In Two Volumes in Folio. To which is added, an Answer to Innuendoes and Imputations of a Calumniator.

THE HISTORY of Japan. Giving an Account of the ancient and present State and Government of that Empire, its Temples, Palaces, Castles, and other Buildings; of its Metals, Minerals, Trees, Plants, Animals, Birds, and Fishes; of the Chronology and Succession of the Emperors, Ecclesiastical and Secular; of the Original, Descent, Religion, Customs, and Manufactures of the Natives, and of their Trade and Commerce with the Dutch and Chinese: Together with a Description of the Kingdom of Siam. Written in Dutch by ENGELBERTUS KAMPER, M. D. Physician to the Dutch Embassy to the Emperor's Court, and translated from his original Manuscript, never before printed, by J. SCHREUMER, F. R. S. and Member of the College of Physicians in London, with the Life of the Author, and an Introduction. To which is added, Part of a Journal of a Voyage to Japan, by the English, in the Year 1673. Illustrated with many Copper Plates. In Two Volumes in Folio.

An Historical and Critical Account of the Life and Works of WILLIAM CHILLINGWORTH, Chancellor of the University of Sarum. Wherein are inserted several original Letters of learned and eminent Divine, never before printed. By Des Maizeaux, F. R. S. In Octavo.

An Infallible REMEDY

For BROKEN-WINDED HORSES.

Which has been published and

many Years before any Counterfeits in Forms appeared; and highly commended from one to another. The vast Quantities that have been sold, perfectly cures them, after many things premised had been ineffectual, to a Wonder, in a small time, without any violent operation, by attenuating and opening the Globules of the Lungs dried up, and all the Passages obstructed by the dripping thereon, occasion'd by hard Riding, Cold, &c. causes presently a free Perspiration, renewing its Vigour and Length again, as well as ever.

It immediately cures those Horses only a little out of their Wind, as also all continued Coughs, Colds, &c. being excellent in preventing many other Disorders incident unto them, by maintaining, preserving, and continuing a good Breath.

And in a word, by this very Medicine alone, many have been made so perfectly sound, that they have been valued at 10 and 12 l. which by being Broken-winded could not before be sold for 3 or 4 l.

It is sold at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-Shop at the Golden Corner of Buckler's-Pury in the Poultney, at 4 s. 6 d. per Bottle, with Directions for taking it; and no where else in England.